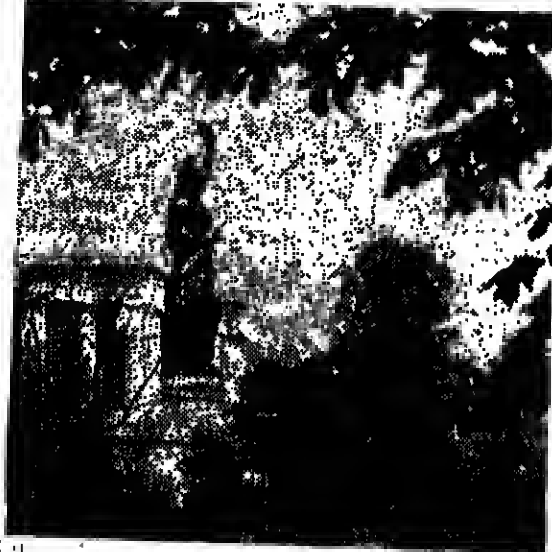




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# The German Tribune

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Nuremberg, 12 August 1971  
Year - No. 487 - By air

## Green light for Red China's admission to the UN

*Städte-Anzeiger*

No one in his right mind can seriously maintain that Taiwan has a legitimate claim to mainland China," Australian Foreign Minister Leslie Bury said of Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa at the beginning of July.

This statement alone marked a significant change in the policy of a country that used to stand by Formosa through thick and thin. Ever since President Nixon announced his intention of visiting Peking an illusion of reality current for 22 years has everywhere given way to reality.

The United Nations too are prepared for the admission of the People's Republic of China regardless whether the Formosa issue is solved this year or next. Chairman Mao's representatives on no account want to take their seat alongside the envoy of Generalissimo Chiang - and vice versa.

They view the Taiwan issue as a part of their "unfinished civil war" that they now, however, propose to bring to a conclusion by peaceful means.

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The United States at all events can no longer resort to the blockade imposed in the past. In the fifties Washington had to come to terms with motions not to deal with all attempts to gain admission for Peking. The issue was postponed at the UN.

In the mid-sixties when the majority in favour of this approach began to decline the Americans hit upon another solution. The problem of Peking's admission to the United Nations was declared an important issue on which a two-thirds majority was needed.

None of these courses of action can be repeated at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly unless, that is, President Nixon is prepared to jeopardise his journey to the Chinese mainland.

At all events a clear majority now favours the "re-establishment of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations," to use the words of the Albanian resolution.

Last year 51 to 49 votes with 25 abstentions were cast in favour of changing Peking's status. Without a doubt the untenable anachronism of Taiwan, a small country, claiming the role of a great power in the Security Council will be eliminated.

Chiang Kai-shek was able to assume this position because in 1945 as a founder member of the UN he was still Chinese President. Since 1949, however, he has merely headed a government in exile and ruled only one Chinese province.

The longer Taiwan refuses to acknowledge the fact the greater the majority pressure will be to expel it from the United Nations altogether. Peking's admission to the UN seems a foregone conclusion but Mao's representatives will not take their places in the UN building on New York's East River until after a tough clash over the future status of Taiwan.

Factual representation of the 800 million Chinese would bring UN Secretary-General U Thant of Burma a good deal nearer the principle of universality on which he is always harping as though it were a matter of life and death for the world body, though of course the matter of representation of divided countries would still remain to be settled.

For the past two years Peking has shown growing interest in the United Nations. The April 1969 ninth congress of the Chinese Communist Party laid the



## Jackie Stewart home and dry

Jackie Stewart (right) won the 33rd German Grand Prix at the Nürburgring on 1 August. François Covert of France came 2nd. With 51 points ahead of his nearest rival - Jacky Ickx of Belgium with 18 points - Stewart is a strong contender to win the world championship. Ickx was forced to retire after an accident in the second of twelve laps.

(Photo: Horst Müller)

grumwork for what has since been an uninterrupted and certainly so far a unique "smiling offensive" of Chinese diplomacy.

Following the conclusion of the turbulent phase of cultural revolution the principle of coexistence between countries has come back into its own. The United Nations was no longer viewed as a bad thing in itself but as an organisation that had only grown harmful because it managed without the cooperation of the great China.

A year previously Peking had fulminated that the UN was merely "a theatre of

political bargaining between Americans and Russians." From 1962 to 1965 Peking even threatened to set up a "counter-UN of up and coming revolutionary forces in the world" consisting of itself, President Sukarno's Indonesia, North Vietnam, North Korea, Ghana, Guinea and others.

Now the Chinese no longer make their UN membership subject to conditions of principle apart, that is, from the Taiwan issue. But once they have gained admission they will perhaps return to the General Assembly resolution of 1 February.

Continued on page 2

## Tito's last term in office may yet prove the happiest Yugoslavia has had

The re-election of Marshal Tito as Yugoslav head of state is doubtless only pro forma. At the same time it is, more so than on previous occasions, of special significance.

The representatives of Yugoslavia's strife-torn constituent republics may well be aware of the fact since in all probability this will be President Tito's last term of office.

There can no longer be any denying that Tito's final years will also be the last of Yugoslav unity as a state.

This feeling is common elsewhere, including the West, where the aim is to give the Yugoslav state the feeling that its special position midway between East and West is recognised and acknowledged.

President Tito will shortly be paying President Nixon, the most powerful statesman in the West, a visit and there can be no doubt that the visit will be of as immense political importance as Tito's withdrawal from the Cominform in 1948. On that occasion it was a matter of

maintaining Yugoslav independence of Soviet hegemony; the forthcoming US visit is a matter of ensuring Yugoslavia's integrity following President Tito's exit from the political state.

In view of experiences over the past twenty years it remains to be seen whether the present mission will prove to have been a success. The sympathy that Yugoslavia has earned in the West by virtue of its middle-of-the-road course is probably no safeguard against Soviet pressure.

Moscow is already longingly awaiting the moment when Tito is no longer at the helm. As long as Marshal Tito conducts the affairs of state Moscow stands no chance whatsoever of making Yugoslavia toe the line.

Later this year Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to visit Belgrade. He will do so secure in the knowledge that there is many a trend in Yugoslavia that is designed to make the Soviet Union feel hopeful.

President Tito on the other hand stands to gain as little from Mr Brezhnev's visit as he does from his own visit to Washington. The Soviet leader will not be undertaking to keep his heavy hand off the country any more than Mr Nixon will be able to promise the Yugoslav leader assistance in the event of attempted Soviet intervention.

At the same time President Tito must not succumb to resignation in what will probably be his last term of office. He needs only to look around his own country to see that the people enjoy more freedom than in any other communist country. Yet he must also know that the enemies of this state of affairs are untiring.

If it is true that there are already entire depots of arms at the ready in Bosnia, that the Yugoslav security authorities have a Stalinist tinge, that many military men are preparing to make common cause with the Red Army and that in Tito's own country communist ideologists of old are at work again preaching the much-feared pure Communism and the implementation of pure teaching, President Tito's final term may well prove for many Yugoslavs to have been the happiest in their country's history.

Eduard Mergenthin  
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 30 July 1971)



## ■ NATO

## Iceland and Malta are important bastions of Western defence

Nato is used to trouble. Over the years the North Atlantic pact has proved durable but there has seldom been a period during which it has not been threatened by crises of one kind or another.

The withdrawal of France from the alliance created wounds that may have healed but the body of the pact has been weakened and Europe's dependence on the Americans has been increased.

Tension between Nato members Greece and Turkey, at odds largely over Cyprus, render joint manoeuvres in the south-east of the alliance's sphere of influence impossible.

Rearrangements have been made necessary by reductions in US and Canadian troop strength in Europe and the Red Fleet in the Mediterranean is growing stronger as each year passes.

Within a matter of weeks Malta in the south and Iceland in the north have now developed into elements of uncertainty with which the powers that be will have to deal in the near future.

British Defence Minister Lord Carrington and a team of advisers recently visited Malta to discuss a review of the agreement allowing Britain to use military installations on the island, a treaty abrogated by the new Maltese Premier, Dom Mintoff.

Opposition to the application for full membership of Nato made by the previous Maltese government and the fact that Britain does not pay all that much for its military facilities on the island have lent added weight to the Malta Labour Party's longstanding intention of pursuing a policy of strict neutrality.

Nato has every reason to devote serious thought to future developments. A glance at the map is sufficient to indicate the island's strategic importance. It lies at the crossroads of north-south and east-west traffic, possesses an outstanding natural harbour and is fortified to the hilt.

Even if these facilities were not expressly put at the Soviet Union's disposal the vacuum would represent an attraction.

Over the last ten years Soviet naval squadrons have made themselves so at home in the Eastern Mediterranean that Western warships no longer have any port facilities in Arab countries along the North African or Eastern seaboard.

Malta will be the deciding factor in determining the extent of Soviet strength in the Western Mediterranean.

Iceland, too, the northern counterpart to Malta, houses not only a major naval base but also an important air base.

Thirty miles or so south-west of Reykjavik the extensive Keflavik base was built during the Second World War on a wide lava slope.

Keflavik boasts hangars and servicing facilities, runways, radar and radio towers subsequently enlarged and now serving Nato, which has roughly 5,000 American servicemen stationed there. The new Icelandic government has called for their withdrawal over the next few years.

Iceland, too, lies at the crossroads of the military security interests of superpowers America and the Soviet Union. In the event of an emergency a European front could hardly be supplied from the United States without Iceland.

Long-distance flights by Soviet reconnaissance aircraft are registered by Rockville radar station and Iceland is well-nigh indispensable for warships operating in Arctic waters. Even the latest warships can only operate in seas where they have shore support.

On its northern flank, then, Nato is also faced with grave problems if US troops have to be pulled out over the next four years as demanded.

What is to be done? In 1966 France put Nato in a difficult position by deciding to remain a member of the pact but to end military integration. This was General de Gaulle's answer to the American demand.

## Military criticise Weizsäcker's study of war

The Consequences and Prevention of War, a review of the dangers of nuclear conflict on the territory of the Federal Republic made by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker and other West German scientists, has come in for harsh criticism by the Bundeswehr.

In a reply commissioned by Bundeswehr leaders the authors of the study are allowed to be seriously interested in peace but criticised for having underrated the significance of Nato and the United States in keeping the peace.

"The study is concerned almost entirely with the consequences of nuclear war on the territory of the Federal Republic," the rejoinder notes. "Since a war is always waged by two sides the views of the potential aggressor, its political aims and ideas on war and strategy and thus the probability of a war in Europe deserve consideration."

cans' refusal to recognise France as a full and equal nuclear power.

The outcome was a reduction in the alliance's political efficacy and, above all, in its military feasibility. The entire logistical system had to be reorganised in view of the French exodus. Despite the resumption of good relations an element of uncertainty entered into the defence of Europe that to this day has not entirely been eliminated.

So it is that Nato has experience of unstable comrades-in-arms. This experience indicates that every attempt should be made not to relinquish the bases altogether.

Neither Malta nor Iceland may be bastions without which Nato would fall apart. But outposts too are virtually indispensable and when they fail to fulfil their function the centre can be weakened.

There can be little doubt that a great deal can be achieved in negotiations with the countries concerned. Malta's docks and port facilities, for instance, are largely unused because the Americans, much to the annoyance of the Maltese, generally prefer to carry out their own repairs. The Maltese would also welcome economic investment of other kinds.

Iceland's existence depends on fishing and Reykjavik aims, unsuccessfully so far, to extend its territorial limits from twelve to fifty miles out.

Negotiations on these terms, psychological consideration for what in both cases is extremely sensitive national feeling and influence brought to bear on local people who realise that a complete break with Nato is contrary to their own interests ought to be sufficient to bring about further cooperation on a new basis.

Wilhelm Gradmann  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

## Salt talks in Helsinki sail into heavy seas

The American proposals at the talks in Helsinki are aimed at existing or emerging anti-missile in the United States and the Soviet Union and roughly maintaining a balance in offensive weapons.

American specialists feel that the talks will lead to tough negotiations. The Union will accept them as a basis for discussion and when the two sides reach particular agreement at present.

The American proposals, which have been disclosed in the press, provide mainly for the following:

In the defensive weapons area, which international agreement envisaged, the United States and the Soviet Union are to be allowed the same number of intermediate-range missiles in a 300-mile shield around their inter-continental missile systems.

In the offensive weapons area, which for the time being remains an agreement in the aim, both countries are to refrain from building new ICBMs and new nuclear submarines.

Modernisation of existing missiles in such a state that a routine check to be banned. Both sides will be asked to increase the number of nuclear warheads at their disposal.

Wolfgang Müller  
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 26 July 1971)

argued, is to undermine Nato's nuclear defence potential. All in all, the Bundeswehr officers conclude, the study would appear to be a complete failure.

The long-term political target of the Soviet Union remains unchanged in being the establishment of a "socialist world system" but the means of bringing this about as far as the Western industrialised countries is concerned is now "peaceful coexistence, which is intended to preclude the possibility of general war and thus nuclear conflict," the reply stresses.

At the same time military specialists note that according to the manifesto of the Soviet Communist Party "revolution" continues to be a necessity.

"This means - for the Federal Republic too - psychological and ideological conflict leading in extreme instances to unrest, revolt and civil war. This, the greatest danger for the Federal Republic, is not mentioned at all in the study," the Bundeswehr rejoinder points out.

The Weizsäcker study is further accused of paying military defence disproportionate attention and underestimating the deterrent. This is to fail to grasp the significance of the Nato strategy of flexible response which is intended first and foremost to be a deterrent strategy.

"Nuclear armaments are the most important deterrent," the Bundeswehr reply emphasises, adding that in the main they are political weapons.

Even after the outbreak of armed conflict the continued strategic aim is to re-establish the deterrent.

"Political deterrence and military defence are thus closely inter-related and overlap at all stages of conflict. They cannot be separated from each other," the rejoinder claims.

The Weizsäcker study's assumption that the Federal Republic possesses no means of defending itself against a threat of any kind is firmly contradicted. This, it is

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The German Tribune

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## CENTREPIECE

## European agencies unite to fight the pollution problem

Our whole social product, excluding services, comes back to us after use as refuse. Consumption is equivalent to the conversion of high value goods into waste.

Hans Joachim Frost, head of BASF's security department in Ludwigshafen, described the core of all pollution problems with drastic clarity. All conversion processes are linked with the production of solid, liquid or gaseous waste. Whatever was consumed becomes waste, he said.

This year BASF, the chemicals firm, is investing 500 million Marks. Over a tenth of this total - 56.6 million Marks - is being used in the fight against pollution. This amount will have been quadrupled by 1974.

Expenditure of this type is necessary and urgent. Sixty years ago between 150,000 and 175,000 salmon were caught in the Rhine. When taking up a domestic post, servants used to make their employers promise not to give them salmon to eat more than twice a week. By 1955 only three thousand salmon were caught in the Rhine. Because of the high phenol content, 2,400 of them could not be eaten.

The European Commission in Brussels has drawn up an ambitious conservation programme. Unlike other international organisations, the European Commission has powers to pass laws to combat pollution - as long as the six member governments on the Ministerial Council play ball.

Once the decision was taken, the money received from the steel and coal producers and the Common Market agricultural fund could provide millions of Marks to finance measures to combat the pollution.

Nobody in Brussels dares forecast if and when anything will really be decided. Alierio Spinnelli, the European Commissioner responsible for conservation and technological cooperation, has stated that nothing concrete should be undertaken before the entry of the new members. In view of the urgency of the problem, experts in Brussels do not believe that the last word has been spoken on the matter.

The one thing that does seem to be certain is that the Common Market will not make conservation a subject of joint legislation without asking the approval of the applicant countries Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire or at least consulting them. That can only delay progress.

The Commission showed how slow and hesitant it was on this issue when a law was passed in the Federal Republic reducing the lead content of vehicle fuels. Fulfilling its obligation to consult the Common Market authority responsible, the Ministry of the Interior submitted the Bill to the Brussels Commission in January.

A group of experts met five times. Eventually, on 23 June and a day before the decisive Bundestag debate in Bonn, the Common Market authorities teleaxed that they had no objections against a reduction to 0.4 grams a litre from January 1972 but asked the government to delay the reduction to 0.15 grams a litre planned from 1 January 1976 onwards.

The Bundestag paid no heed to this late objection and passed the law unchanged. A number of senior officials in Brussels then announced that the government should be sued before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg as its legislative action had created new obstacles to trade within the European Community.

## DIE ZEIT

Even Eurocrats were amused at this proposal. It was true, they said, that the new law would hamper petrol and car sales from 1976 onwards as Common Market petrol that was not produced in the Federal Republic would not comply with the new law and French and Italian motors would run badly if at all on the almost leadless West German petrol.

But, they added, the West Germans were the most progressive members of the Common Market in this respect and they could not recommend the Commission to institute proceedings against progress.

The dilemma at Brussels is complete. There is little prospect of halting the law to reduce lead content and, at the same time, air pollution.

Italy and France are not however prepared to reduce the lead content of their petrol to 0.15 grams a litre from 1976 as they fear the extra expenditure it might involve for their industry. A new trade barrier threatens to divide the community.

When it is considered that seventy per cent of the petrol imported by the Federal Republic comes from Common Market countries and that car imports from them are also very high, it becomes clear how great an interest the Common Market has for joint legislation on the amount of lead to be contained in petrol.

Brussels insists upon this and now proposes to set up a committee to analyse both health hazards and increased expenditure on refineries and vehicle building if the lead content is reduced to 0.15 grams per litre throughout the Community.

This case shows how right planners in Brussels are in warning that the fight against pollution can only be waged jointly if the Community is not to be destroyed by divergent actions and laws before it has really come into being.

Robert Toulemon, the French Director General of the Common Market Commission responsible for these questions, has however stated that the European environment is not so threatened by pollution as in the United States - despite the high population density.

The main reason for this is the smaller

consumption of energy, one of the main factors in pollution. Agriculture with its traditional methods must also be thanked that Europe has so far been protected from erosion, land despoliation and climatic changes.

But the pressure to act in time is increasing. French scientists have recently written to *Le Monde* warning of the threat of contamination resulting from the construction of atomic power stations - despite all the planned safety measures.

The planned output of fifteen thousand megawatts for France in 1985 would, they claim, pollute both the air and rivers with radioactive waste with an annual radiation of 450,000 Curies resulting in more radioactive contamination and a consequent increase in cases of cancer, leukaemia and deformations.

A report issued by the European Parliament states that even the smallest nuclear power station requires some thirteen million hectolitres of cooling liquids a day.

Quantities of this magnitude can only be supplied by large rivers. River temperatures increase with the opening of every new atomic power station as the waters, after use in the reactor, are pumped at a higher temperature back into the river from which they were taken.

Large European electricity concerns plan to build at least fifteen atomic reactors on the southern Rhine or its tributaries in the next five to ten years. The Federal Institute of Hydrology in Koblenz claims that this will heat the waters of the Rhine so much that river life will be endangered.

The European Commission has set itself three main tasks in its plan of action.

1. Conservation without affecting industrial growth. Cooperation with industry is hoped for.

2. Financial aid from the Common Market in all spheres where a single country is unable to act effectively. Cooperation to avoid duplicating work.

3. Immediate adoption of a programme of concrete measures.

Joint action is necessary, Brussels warns, because air water and soil pollution does not stick rigidly to national frontiers. Areas with a common interest must be protected jointly. Among areas mentioned are the North Sea, the Rhine and the Mediterranean. Cooperation with non-members or applicant countries is proposed. The Baltic does not come into

## Munich citizens sue firm for dumping industrial waste

filing complaints against unliked neighbours or anybody else who has attracted a person's dislike for any reason.

Fifty complaints were registered in Munich during the first month, most, Fey states, were well-founded, to the point and typical for the increased public interest in pollution problems.

Most of the complaints dealt with noise (particularly common because of the city's building programme) and air pollution. Water and land pollution are other important spheres and nature and animal conservation are also dealt with by the new special board.

Fey has found that the law has enough powers to fight noise and pollution of water and the soil even though punishment is not strict enough, especially in cases of deliberate water pollution.

question for the time being for reasons.

The Common Market is to a network of observation stations to control pollution and a European mental Institute where scientists evaluate the stations' results according to common norms and with the Common Europe has to offer.

The aim of this would be member countries all the observation they used in checking industry is adhering to the regulations.

Joint research should help in industrial production process. products such as cars so that they of a threat to the environment.

The draft programme names dangerous poisonous substances must be controlled as lead (lead fuel), sulphur dioxide, undissolved and nitric oxide, all of which the air, and phosphorus, cadmium, phenol and thermal radiation in rivers and sea water.

It must be established what national state and find its way to Europe of poison in which substances health and under what conditions to which they make organic or mineral substances.

Regulations governing the permitted amount of harmful substances must be drawn up and passed.

The ratification of these regulations the constant control that they adhere to must be organised European level.

The Common Market Commission plans to pay special attention to industrial products thought to be a source of pollution. Cars with diesel engines, fertilisers, tractors, pesticides and oil and gas pipelines will be examined.

The joint anti-pollution legislation first concentrate on industries particularly as a result far too independent and far too imaginative for *Europa-Archiv* one day to degenerate into the journalistic style of the political powers of the moment.

*Europa-Archiv* went its own way. The course was never easy but it continued to follow unflinchingly the guidelines set by Cornides.

This has now continued for 25 years. In view of political changes, intellectual upheavals and moral demands, this is a long and throughout which the periodical has proved itself to be, in Theodor Haas words, a necessary and beneficial school of sobriety for the Germans.

Many of the finest and most noble journalistic stimuli to moral thought in

Hermann Woll  
(Die Zeit, 23 July 1971)

"We are still troubled by the pollution caused by car exhausts and large industrial firing plants," he says.

As far as water pollution is concerned the introduction of harmful substances into streams, rivers or lakes is enough merit punishment.

But there are no concrete measures dealing with air pollution. His board only step in when there is suspicion of bodily harm. It is extremely difficult if not downright impossible to prove any such connection between noise and violent effect.

Fey believes that the law should be changed so that proof of any bodily effect need not be provided. The threat of bodily harm will suffice.

Drawing the legislature's attention to such gaps in the law is another function of the special board. Fey believes that a constant specialist concern with the material at hand will reveal the shortcomings of the current laws.

Rudolf Grosskopf  
(Die Welt, 17 July 1971)

## PUBLISHING

## Political journal celebrates 25th anniversary

Twenty-five-year-old Wilhelm von Cornides returned from war and resumed with the aim of setting up a journal devoted to establishing Germany's place in the international order of

those early years have now fallen victim to the merciless laws of commerce. *Europa-Archiv* survived the threat - not least because of the Foreign Policy Association founded by Wilhelm Cornides amongst others and the fact that the periodical became its organ in 1955. In 1960 the editorial staff were moved to Bonn - a logical step in view of political developments.

The most serious loss suffered by *Europa-Archiv* and one that could have robbed it of its moral spirit was the early death of Cornides in the summer of 1966, the effacement of his unpolished nature and reflection.

The 25-year existence of *Europa-Archiv* cannot be surveyed without remembering the talent and passion of this journalist. His friends and compatriots speak of his unusual combination of a lucid intelligence, organisational talent and personal modesty.

His legacy is being faithfully continued by editor-in-chief Hermann Volle, with whom Cornides cooperated immediately after the war along with Karl Gruber, later the Foreign Minister of Austria, and Wolfgang Wagner, this newspaper's editor-in-chief.

His legacy will be intellectually enriched and politically activated anew with every issue of the twice-monthly periodical. That is the aim of *Europa-Archiv*.

A list of contributors to the periodical over the past 25 years would include the most brilliant politicians, interpreters and scholars working in Europe during this eventful time span.

But *Europa-Archiv* never alienated at journalistic sensationalism. It wanted a stable presentation, objective information and balanced judgements. That is its specific merit. The documentary section has always been rich and comprehensive, even though this does not attract a circulation of millions.

Similar special periodicals dealing with foreign policy, most of which are as serious as *Europa-Archiv*, never find more than a limited number of interested readers. This is the case throughout the world.

But it did not seem to be the case with

The journalistic commercialisation of sex seems to have passed its peak with sales dropping in the second quarter of 1971 according to figures revealed by technicians, the publishers' own information service.

Sex and crime continue to be successful ingredients of mass circulation periodicals but it is now becoming plain that sex is no longer paying off with increased sales.

Sex magazines have sustained serious sales losses in the past three months. *Revue*, published by the Bauer Verlag, has had its sales cut by 121,000. *Weekend* and *Sexy*, both published by the same firm, had their circulations cut by 218,900 and 95,150 respectively.

*Graffiti* + *Jahr's Jasmijn* was bought by 22,200 fewer people in the last quarter. The cause for the drop here seems to be that sex was taken out of the magazine.

When combined with left-wing politics, sex is not sufficient to secure a large core of readers. After a drop in sales of 12,600 *Pardon* has now sunk beneath the 200,000 level and *Konkret* has dropped by 17,520 copies to 155,560.

But Senator Burda's sexless *Bunte* *Motivarte* has not been able to hold its readers either, losing 78,000 compared with the second quarter of 1970. Sales,

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## Sex and crime no longer boosts magazine circulations

excluding those in Austria, averaged 212,880 during this period. Sales of *Quick* dropped by 74,900.

About 4,700 more copies of *Stern* were published in the last quarter though, probably because of the magazine's campaign for abortion law reform.

In the course of the last twelve months the four illustrated magazines have had their combined sales dropped by 527,200 copies.

The weekend magazines have also taken a beating, losing 560,000 copies off their circulation in the last quarter. This is true primarily of the Bauer Verlag which dominates this market apart from the publication *Steben Tage*.

One surprise announcement from the publishing world is that radio and television magazines registered a drop of 342,000 even before viewers and listeners went on holiday. The main cause of the decline is Springer's *Hör Zu* which sells 3.7 million copies, a drop of 263,000.

Bauer's *TV Hören und Sehen* and Sprun-

*Europa-Archiv* in its early days before the currency reform when people's thirst for reading material was almost unquenchable.

When the introduction of the Deutschmark led to a decrease in the amount of money available, sales fell to about two thousand per issue.

Sales have now doubled again, which means a respectable sized readership. Foreigners are well represented, making up about a quarter of the total.

This means that *Europa-Archiv* is far from being a mere periscope for Germans, an instrument with which the free part of Germany acquires understanding for alien worlds.

It has also become an organ of communication with which this country can explain its role in the field of international forces. Its voice is thus heard abroad, even in Eastern Europe.

Although Wilhelm Cornides supported and increased Western European integration through his periodical, he was unwilling to accept the intransigency of European partition.

From the very beginning he thought it necessary and desirable that the countries of Eastern Europe should be included in any attempt to form a peaceful European order.

This was the periodical's position. There may have been deviations in this line but a door was always kept open in the Eastern European question, anticipating future events, though without ever losing that healthy scepticism that Günter Henle, the president of the Foreign Policy Association, justifiably describes as one of the great legacies of European thought.

*Europa-Archiv* was never so foolish or old-fashioned to persist in the idea that Europe was the centre of the world. It does not deceive its readers about the shift in the balance of world power.

It trains people to see the reality of world politics which often does not mirror its (reality is like that).

Its special mission continues to be to help Europe become a political organisation, an intellectual formation and a moral force.

What it has achieved so far justifies the expectation that *Europa-Archiv* will fearlessly reveal the possibilities facing the Europe of the future.

Europe as a federation, and not as a utopia, should be created by the year 2000. It needs such respectable publications as *Europa-Archiv* to achieve this end.

Jürgen Teri  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 July 1971)

## DDD news agency to start work in December

Jack Hees, the manager of the new news agency *Deutscher Depeschendienst* (DDD), is a man who hates uniformity. "There are more than a hundred types of beer in this country but only one type of agency," the current editorial director of the West German branch of United Press International states.

Together with Manfred Jakubowski, the editor-in-chief of UPI's domestic service, Hees planned the terms of a contract that were recently discussed by the future owners of DDD and should soon be signed.

When UPI closes its West German domestic service on 1 December under the terms of its cooperation agreement with the Deutsche Presse-Agentur, the first news supplied by the new agency should arrive on editors' desks.

Before the DDD's future backers had met, Hees and Jakubowski had already met with opposition from Hamburg. Axel Springer's *Die Welt* recently reported that a number of UPI employees were planning a new agency that would have a left-wing bias.

"They only wanted to blacken our names," Jakubowski says. Manager Hees states far more clearly that his intentions have been misunderstood: "We are not members of the extra-parliamentary opposition."

For a short time it seemed as if there might be a grain of truth in the report appearing in *Die Welt*. The UPI's editors whose future career was not considered in talks between the West German and the American branches of the agency, recently wondered whether it would be possible to set up a concern like the French newspaper *Le Monde* where the editors are partners.

Jakubowski tried to encourage those of his colleagues whose future careers were uncertain. He announced that the agency he planned should not only provide them with somewhere to work after UPI closed down but should also be set up as a model for new agencies of the future.

In the meantime Jack Hees had long been engaged in business negotiations of which the editors knew nothing. His new agency will provide news to all newspapers and broadcasting companies at a cheaper rate than UPI did.

Even newspapers who do not do business with Hees will be able to read the DDD news items as they will be sent out on the same network as the Sportinformationsdienst (SID).

The DDD will concentrate initially on domestic news. Hees is still negotiating with Reuters in the hope that the British news agency will supply him with their international items.

Contracts will also be concluded with foreign newspapers who want to use DDD news items in the course of the next few weeks.

The new agency will start with seventeen editors and a capital of 250,000 Marks. Some of the editors had hoped that the journalists would have a 25-per cent share of the starting capital. But that is not now the case.

Instand Hees proposed that he should provide 55 per cent of the capital, Jakubowski ten per cent and the editors a further ten per cent. The rest is being supplied by a bank that Hees does not wish to name.

Jakubowski, the future editor-in-chief, will soon take a couple of weeks off from his UPI work and conclude contracts with the newspapers and broadcasting companies.

Hees states, "The DDD has not become a model for future news agencies. The time was too short for that."

Udo Bergdoll  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 July 1971)



Continued on page 7



## ■ EDUCATION

## Nuremberg school experiment leads to better provision for foreign pupils

All Bavarian schools catering for the children of foreign workers will provide German tuition as part of the normal curriculum from this autumn onwards. Other preparatory classes will help the children of the 2,170,000 foreign workers employed in this country to attain a standard allowing them to participate in normal lessons. The Bavarian Education Ministry decided upon this course after studying the findings of an experiment involving three hundred children at eighteen schools in Nuremberg.

Foreign children make up 2,100 of the 36,000 children attending elementary school in Nuremberg. The largest contingent — the six hundred Greek children — has a school of its own run by the educational department of the Greek embassy to the Federal Republic.

But 1,500 of the children have to attend normal elementary schools along with the local population. Most of them live in the old parts of the city. The new residential area of Langwasser lies in the suburbs and houses thirty thousand people but only three foreign children attend school in the district.

"We are faced with a social problem," states Herr Gemlich, head of the city's education authority. Homes in the old part of the city are frequently inadequate and still relatively cheap as a consequence.

One school has as many as 105 foreign children among its six hundred pupils. One child in six at this school suffers from an inadequate command of the German language.

There has been an increase recently in the number of complaints by local parents that teachers devote too much time to foreign children during their lessons.

The city's education authorities are searching for a solution. They agree that complaints are justified in some cases: "A lot of time and energy is lost when a teacher has to pay individual attention to a few pupils in a class."

On the other hand, Herr Gemlich says, there is the awful situation of the foreign children. They attend school, can neither speak nor understand the language and yet must stick out five to six hours of lessons. "That is terrible," Gemlich says. "Pure torment."

Experiments currently being conducted in Cologne's schools could, if successful, revolutionise teaching in years to come.

Fully automated computer teaching, long the bogey of many teachers because of the technical difficulties involved, is to be simplified by these experiments. The research department of Cologne College of Education has developed a new type of teaching programme to this end.

The Cologne Programme for computer teaching in schools should rid both teachers and pupils of their fears concerning a complicated system that could, experts believe, become an important part of teaching in future.

The pupil no longer needs to sit at a control panel, waiting for the computer to ask questions and correct the answers he feeds in.

All the pupil need do is fill in his answer in numerical form on a sheet and insert it into a computer. It is only now that the computer starts working and it compares the pupil's answers with the correct solutions fed in by the teacher.

The children are forced to imitate the others in the class. Children of average ability are only in a position to understand a foreign language to any extent after nine to twelve months.

These aspects to the problem led the Nuremberg education authorities to seek special permission from the Bavarian Ministry of Education to conduct a series of experiments and this was given.

This autumn schools will start German tuition for foreign children. There will be two two-hour lessons a week.

Seventeen of these classes will be cosmopolitan. Apart from children from Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Spain — the largest groups — there will be young Poles, Britons and Canadians. Only one class will be composed of a single nationality — one for Turkish children.

Teachers will use the direct method speaking only German with the children. Their work is voluntary, they are sacrificing their leisure time and will therefore be rewarded for it by the education authorities.

## New magazine helps students in career choice

A new monthly magazine with a slight left-wing bias will try to provide advanced students with security and self-confidence. *Analysen — Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Berufspraxis* deals with the academic and professional world and is published and financed by the Nuremberg-based Federal Labour Institute, known up to two years ago as the Federal Institute for Unemployment Insurance.

The Federal Institute hopes that the colourful magazine will help students to form some idea of the professional world while they are still studying for their examinations.

*Analysen* reflects the situation of the labour market as it affects students by evaluating employers' advertisements. Changes in supply and demand can be followed from month to month in this way.

The articles in *Analysen* range from descriptions of universities to reports on employer tests, from interviews to political

The results of the experiment in Nuremberg have shown that children do indeed learn the language in this way and there were a number of other hopeful indications.

As the classes consist of only seven to thirteen pupils, teachers can devote more time to each of them individually. The pupils feel more at home in these classes than during normal lessons.

Truancy completely disappeared among the three hundred children taking part in the experiment. It had previously been noted that the highest rate of truancy was to be found among foreign children attending a normal elementary school. Individual tuition put a stop to this. Pupils liked their lessons and were enthusiastic about their work.

Herr Gemlich says it would be better if the foreign children could be given an hour's tuition every day. But the acute shortage of teachers and the lack of space frequently encountered prevent this.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1971)

items. Among the subjects dealt with in the first three issues will be sociology as a profession, industrial training programmes and new openings for sociologists in industry.

Articles of this type will tend to give a general picture of a profession and not give undergraduates all the precise details.

In the long term *Analysen* should be seen as an attempt to remind students of the need to choose a career and, by providing general information for their use, to allow them to steer clear of professions that have few prospects.

The Federal Institute of Labour is sparing no expense. The magazine has a circulation at present of 160,000 copies which are distributed free to students via university secretaries.

It is equivalent to *Aspekt* which provides useful tips to school-leavers. Both magazines are published by the Aspekt Verlag in Frankfurt.

(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 July 1971)

## New teaching method makes computer work easy

The working process is the shortest imaginable. First the computer receives the list of questions to be asked and the correct solutions. Correction of the pupil's answers forms the second stage.

In the meantime the teachers can turn to another subject and the pupil no longer needs to wait so long for work to be returned to him.

Teachers and pupils are helped by the new method. The Cologne Programme also has the advantage of being able to correct the homework of thirty to forty pupils far better and in far more detail than teachers are able to do.

The computer does not only cross out a wrong answer. It tells the pupil what he should devote more attention to. This type of learning aid is hard to accomplish

Wolf Scheller

(Handelsblatt, 21 July 1971)

## SCHOOL NOTES

### Aid for schoolleavers

The Federal Institute of Labour in Nuremberg has drawn up a procedure to individualise a leaver's choice of career.

A standardised list of future careers, prompting the schoolleaver to work out his own problems and the way for an interview with an adviser.

The 120-page volume was given to pupils about to start their schools in Stuttgart and in the Rhineland Palatinate and the Saar.

The new scheme is still in its mental stage. When trials have been completed a survey is planned. Results will be considered when the scheme spreads to other Federal States.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 July 1971)

### The Kreibich Report

The Free University of Berlin has longer been changed back into a twentieth-century institution, President Kreibich commented on submitting his first annual report.

The report deals in detail with traditional changes undertaken of the bodies of the university and special general university aims.

The three fundamental sectors which Dr Kreibich feels himself responsible are day-to-day development of the University of Berlin, the development of the university administration for the university as an organisation.

(Publik, 10 July 1971)

### Teachers' strike

Teachers in North Rhine-Westphalia will, it is felt, almost certainly resort to industrial action this autumn following the refusal of the state government to meet demands for a reduction in working hours.

The Teachers Association declared its decision to be "completely incompatible" and GEW, the education and science workers union, announced its intention of resorting to industrial action.

The North Rhine-Westphalian Education Association warned against strike or similar action at school-leavers' expense. It too feels, however, that a reduction in teachers' working hours is justified and long overdue.

(Publik, 9 July 1971)

### Philologists' aims

The Association of Federal Republic Philologists, a professional body mainly representing the interests of schoolmasters, has published an editorial manifesto entitled *Perspektiven*.

Education in this country, it is felt, must be aimed at coping with reality. foremost aims must be individual self-determination and self-realisation in a free and democratic society.

Individual educational wishes ought to be accorded priority over the requirements of society as a whole.

(Publik, 9 July 1971)

## SCIENCE

## Helgoland underwater tests switched to the Baltic

### DIE WELT

Following costly reconstruction work, the underwater laboratory *Helgoland* will be available to scientists for their underwater experiments for a short period starting on 25 August.

The *Helgoland* was already used for experiments for three weeks in the summer of 1969 when it was stationed at a depth of over seventy feet near the North Sea island of Helgoland which gives the lab its name. Trials were marred by a fatal accident.

This second operation, intended mainly to gather basic information for research and to test new safety devices, will not take place in the North Sea.

Speaking at a press conference arranged by the Dräger works in Lübeck, the builders of the laboratory, Professor Otto Kinne, the head of the Helgoland Biological Institute responsible for the project, stated that the *Helgoland* would this time be stationed in the Baltic, in Eckernförde Bay, and would be submerged to a depth of only thirty feet.

Professor Kinne added that it was easier to simulate the conditions needed for basic research experiments of this depth. The Baltic also has the advantage of being calmer than the North Sea.

The *Helgoland* has been provided with a fresh coat of paint and now looks like a giant yellow Trojan horse with a massive body, four legs but no head.

The belly of the gigantic sea horse will house four researchers and contains a number of new "organs". The builders have now built a special chamber where

the researchers will be able to change after their underwater explorations. During the first series of experiments there had been too much condensation in the aquanauts' living quarters.

The *Helgoland* will be provided with electricity and oxygen by a power station floating on the surface. But for the researcher's safety oxygen supplies, food, drinking water and electrical batteries are also carried in the underwater laboratory, enabling the station to continue operations for two weeks without supplies from the surface.

A one-man rescue chamber has also been developed for cases of emergency. The chamber always stands under the necessary pressure and can be winched up by slip or helicopter if a member of the crew is taken sick and has to be returned to the surface.

There is no need for the long depressurisation process. The aquanaut is brought up to the surface and placed in a decompression chamber where he can receive medical treatment.

Problems of pressure and decompression form a central part of the new research programme. All living tissue enriches itself with the gases available in the surrounding atmosphere according to the pressure.

The degree of concentration is a matter of time. After forty to sixty hours the highest degree of concentration is reached. A higher concentration of the gases in the tissue is not then possible.

Decompression times must be calculated accordingly. At least twenty-four hours is required after a dive of seventy feet. If this time limit is not adhered to, the nitrogen in the blood escapes in the form of bubbles, leading in many cases to fatal air embolism. Space travel poses the

same problems. Three Russian astronauts were recently victims of too sudden a drop in pressure.

Interestingly enough, not all biological tissue stores and loses the gases of the surrounding atmosphere at the same rate when pressures change.

There are a number of important differences and a scale has been drawn up to show the fourteen different rates at which tissue absorbs and emits the gases of the surrounding atmosphere.

The brain, spinal cord, heart and liver absorb and emit gas fastest when pressure changes. Connective and supporting tissue such as tendons and ligaments have a slow rate. The gas is emitted very slowly and without danger but often at the cost of considerable pain.

Though the *Helgoland* will only be submerged at thirty feet, the pressure within the laboratory can be artificially raised and the conditions prevailing at other depths simulated.

### Tolerance disputed

The laboratory is equipped to withstand a maximum pressure of some ten atmospheres, corresponding to a depth of over three hundred feet.

Researchers do not agree on the maximum pressure a man is able to withstand. Some believe that men should not exceed 2,300 feet and seventy atmospheres.

Other researchers believe that the human organism is capable of withstanding 120 atmospheres corresponding to a depth of 3,750 feet. It would be impossible to increase pressure still further as the structure of cells, particularly nerve cells, and the function of their membranes would be harmed.

But researchers are not yet clear about the complicated processes involved, the press conference was told in Lübeck. The latest experiments will help gather further information on these biological functions.

Christoph Wolff

(Die Welt, 21 July 1971)

## Meteor examines Med outflow into Atlantic

The old of the satellite location equipment newly installed on the *Meteor*.

The drop of warm Mediterranean water in channels before the Straits of Gibraltar leads to unusual geological and biological effects, as a group from Kiel University's department of geology and palaeontology under Dr. Werner showed.

The flow of heavier water leads to erosion in the form of channels at a depth of over one thousand metres and at a distance of anything up to two hundred kilometres from the Straits.

Sand deposits are also carried these distances. When sand layers or the exposed rock substructure were found at the ocean bed in the past, geologists always presumed that these formations must have arisen in the direct vicinity of the coast. That view is now obviously wrong.

Coral was surprisingly found at a depth of one thousand metres in one of the channels. The outflowing Mediterranean waters obviously provide enough warmth to enable these polyps — normally found at depths of only one to two hundred metres — to survive and must at the same time protect them from the threat of sedimentation.

The geological findings will play a central role in determining the programme of this autumn's *Meteor* expedition. This survey will deal mainly with the marine geology of the edge of the continental shelf. The study of deep-sea biology — especially the rate of metabolism and the movement of fauna — is in its infancy. It is only in recent years that researchers have found a rich variety of microfauna, mainly in the seabed, and an equally rich selection of bacterial flora existing alongside the bizarre examples of larger animals that they have been acquainted with for a longer period.

Seabed fauna were first discovered on a *Meteor* expedition by Dr Thiel-Hamburg. The interrelationships between the fauna have all to be investigated.

The main work into this subject in the Federal Republic is being conducted at the Institute for Marine Research in Bremerhaven under Professor Gerlach, the head of the biological side of the *Meteor* expedition, who wishes to record the individual species before drawing a quantitative balance.

Researchers believe that the content of adenosin-tri-phosphor acid could provide an important yardstick for all biological activity on the ocean bed. Adenosin-tri-phosphor acid is involved in all biological processes of energy conversion and decomposes in a matter of hours when an organism dies.

## Research Association

### outlines new aims

It was announced at the annual assembly of this country's Research Association that the body had provided 321 million Marks for research purposes in 1970.

Of this total 118 million Marks were spent on 5,118 individual research projects, 69 millions on priority fields including immunology, fixed body research, cancer research, marine research and population genetics, 33 million on computers for universities, 16.8 millions for large items of equipment and 64 million Marks on special branches of research.

The latter category involves the testing of new forms of aid and research to preserve and extend the function of universities as centres of research.

Forty-nine per cent of the money was spent on the sciences, twenty per cent on engineering, sixteen on medicine and ten per cent on the arts.

The government contributed 162 million Marks, the Federal States 132 millions. Twenty-four million Marks came from foundations and other sources of income.

Nine new priority research fields were established last year including raw materials, compounds, harmful elements in water, the geodynamics of the Mediterranean area and regional research and policy.

The Research Association also plans to create a new comprehensive system to supply academic libraries with literature.

The Association's executive has now been extended by one seat which will be taken up by Professor E. Pestor of Hannover who will be responsible for the special research projects.

The Association's senate also set up a Commission for Educational Science at its meeting in Bonn. Within the next two years the Commission will submit a report taking stock of the research projects already carried out and making proposals on how to aid branches that have been neglected in the past.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 July 1971)

Deep-sea samples were chemically preserved and deep-frozen during the expedition. It is hoped that these samples will provide some indication of the existence of the adenosin-tri-phosphor acid that is so important to life.

Quantitative measurements of the microfauna on the ocean bed — eighty per cent nematodes and small crabs — show that their number is, as expected, remarkably high, corresponding to the numbers of macrofauna found there.

There is still no ecological information on the amount of food particles thought to be present in a layer immediately above the seabed.

To determine their number, the latest *Meteor* expedition tested new equipment that takes water samples from the two metres immediately above the seabed, pumping them to the surface from depths of three to four thousand metres.

The scientists finally managed to observe living deep-sea creatures on board with the help of a refrigerated laboratory registering a temperature of eight degrees centigrade and equipped with microscopes and other instruments that had been specially chilled.

Deep-sea creatures are accustomed to living at a temperature of one or two degrees and usually die when brought to the surface. *Meteor's* scientists set up some sort of record when they observed a living flat worm that normally lives at a depth of 3,800 metres.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1971)



## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

## Pompidou's dream of a return to the gold standard is a pipe-dream

## Süddeutsche Zeitung

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers tried a little word-play and as a result missed giving an accurate definition recently, following the visit of Georges Pompidou to Bonn, when he spoke of "a contraction of the breadth of opinion" in monetary matters between Economic Affairs cum Finance Minister Karl Schiller and his French counterpart M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

As a matter of fact the Schillerian concept of greater flexibility of European Economic Community currencies was greeted with a *non* by the guests from Paris.

Since the tales of a secret agreement presumably came from a hotbed of rumours it looks like the death and burial of the hopes that the EEC partners could fight their way through to a general attitude in time for the AGM of the International Monetary Fund in September in Washington.

National go-it-alone policies seem to be the order of the day in the monetary policies of most of the 17 IMF member countries, even today when the final goal is a European monetary union with one currency.

How does this come about? Well, it starts with a system which favours those countries whose egotistic monetary policies are in some old cracked groove, since as a result of drawing rights, or scarcely needed to grant subsidies to these old codgers.

The Western currency system that was formulated in 1944 in Bretton Woods is based on the principle of free exchange of currencies at fixed rates of exchange.

But this system falls down when developments with regard to incomes, prices and costs diverge greatly in the various countries. In such cases, of which we have many examples, countries that exercise a high degree of self-discipline in their own economic affairs find themselves as innocent parties infected with the inflation of other countries.

Imbalances in balance of payments figures simply boost or put pressure on fixed exchange rates which may only waver one per cent on either side of the fixed parity according to the statutes of the International Monetary Fund.

When government interventions into the factors affecting exchange rates fail to redress the balance interest-rate policy decisions and, as the last resort, revaluation or devaluation of the currency are the only means of getting the ship on a steady course again.

This was at any rate the currency policy "fashion" of the late fifties and the sixties. Today we would like to go further. Europe would like to be dependent on the dollar flow, which is long overdue.

What was once the dollar gap became in the sixties the dollar excess. As a result of the deficits in America's balance of payments dollars flooded on to European markets above all. They accumulated on the Eurodollar market and became the nightmare of central-bank directors.

These must be a constant support for the guiding currency or the reserve currency, the dollar. As a result of this the flood of dollars gets greater and greater.

As a result of this conferences are held to see how Europe can escape from the grip of the dollar. This will presumably

become the new "fashion" of currency exchange policies.

The favourite is the so-called crawling peg. This means small alterations to parity in good time and at short intervals without the normally required IMF approval.

Another suggestion aims at a temporarily limited floating of exchange rates such as the Federal Republic practised in 1969 and as it is being practised with the present floating of the Mark.

For some time Economic Affairs Minister Schiller has been trying to curry favour with a third suggestion, which he is trying to make palatable to EEC ministers as "a Community solution". He aims at greater elasticity in the relationship between EEC exchange rates and other countries, while within the Common Market parties remain much the same. Most of our partners in the Six have fallen into line with Schiller, but Pompidou's *non* remained categorical. He stated that this procedure would not remove the dollar trouble. The French alternative is a completely new policy of currency reserves.

President Pompidou did not explain exactly what he is aiming at in Bonn, namely his old dream, a return to the gold standard. French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing is far more inclined towards a more realistic reserve policy, namely a removal of the dollars through special drawing rights at the IMF.

At the present moment these rights add to the dollar reserves. They are regarded

as additional liquid cash. They could, however, replace the dollar as compensatory liquid cash.

Wilhelm Hankel, the head of the money and credit department at Karl Schiller's Ministry recently paved the way when he said in Munich: "Special drawing rights signify credit with the IMF. If it could be agreed to transfer today's central bank reserves in dollars to credit with the IMF all reasonable motives for continuation of the dollar intervention policy of central banks would vanish. The United States would be freed of the burden of its duty to be the world's banker, and overnight the IMF would become the world's central bank."

What would such an alteration of course signify at the AGM of the monetary fund if it were to become an official idea? We could reckon on considerations of currency exchange policies and suggestions for a possible reserve policy being worked out.

This would bring with it the third lot of currency policy "spring fashions". The question would remain, would the drawing rights act as a dam against increasing liquid cash at will and hence against world-wide inflation? Well, the countries in the IMF would be responsible for these drawing rights. And this is not as simple as today's lazy sorcery of the USA, turning documents into dollars and providing immense amounts of liquid cash over the world.

Erika Schork  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

## Banking crises of the thirties are paying off in the seventies

Forty years ago something unheard of happened. On 10 July 1931, a Friday, the Reichsbank in Berlin refused to honour transfer cheques from a major German bank.

The bank in question, the Darmstädter und Nationalbank (Danabank) had to announce that it was insolvent. After a hectic weekend of conferences it was decided on the Monday that the Danabank should keep its counters closed.

The German government took over full responsibility for deposits in the Danabank. The other major banks in Berlin hastily announced on the Sunday that they would not need the State to stand as guarantors for them, nor would they take "general bank holidays" so that people would not be likely to assume that they too had gone bankrupt. But on the Monday there was a general rush to the withdrawal counters from panicking investors and the other banks were forced to ration their pay-outs.

On the Monday evening the Reich government declared 14 and 15 July general bank holidays and it was not till August that the normal domestic transfer of payments was resumed.

The stock exchanges were closed for months. The control of the stock market that was introduced at that time was to last for a quarter of a century and other far-reaching changes that were introduced then still apply today.

Most people with accounts at Danabank were unaffected by the bank crisis thanks to the State guarantees and other small savers who were brutally robbed of their wealth by the great inflation a few years before came off quite lightly.

Immediate financial losses, however, had to be borne by stocks and shareholders but not by the little man, whose heart had pounded the most fiercely when he heard that the bank counters had been closed. The little man thought that the days of renewed bank bankruptcy had arrived.

The bank crisis was not, however, the cause, but the expression of a world economic crisis, which hit the German Reich particularly hard after a lost war, when it depended greatly on foreign capital and goodwill.

After the inflation and stabilisation of the Mark in the late autumn of 1923 there was a renewed period of blossoming, but this was generally overestimated. High interest rates enticed foreign speculators to pour money into this country for short-term periods, while industry and the government invested it in long-term projects.

From the flood of foreign exchange coming into the Reichsbank reparations were paid. Then when the crisis in world trade led to a deterioration of the economic situation and the money from abroad was withdrawn a financial débâcle ensued.

Apart from these economic factors political conditions played a role. When Germany and Austria entered into a limited-term customs union in 1931 the project was not only torpedoed at a diplomatic level, but also as a result of economic pressures.

The withdrawal of French funds led to credit houses in Austria becoming insoluble. Germany too suffered from large withdrawals of foreign money.

## Floating Mark enters vital phase

## Handelsblatt

For some time now it has been a secret that Economic Affairs Finance Minister Karl Schiller was the floating of the Mark to a five-per-cent revaluation of the currency. This impression has been underlined by the activities of the Bundesbank for weeks refused to sell dollars, the currency reserves for less than Marks.

But now within the space of a few days not only has this barrier been broken but also a revaluation rate of five per cent has now been reached. This means the process of floating has now entered a critical stage, which critics said had start would be unavoidable.

Representatives of the Bundesbank have stressed frequently that they to keep up the degree of restraint. An industrialist once drily told his colleagues that all the mishaps that heap sell dollars at least the same way as they flow into the Bundesbank as a result of earlier business.

This is the dilemma now: if the currency continues to be as weak as it is today, the new type of industrialist who continually sinking exchange rates and whose task is to boost yield, but such a level that the economy may suffer. If the worst comes to the worst the Bundesbank will and up having support the dollar.

(Handelsblatt, 22 July 1971)

Uncertainty was added to the collapse of the Bremen Norddeutscher bank which had strong ties with the Danabank. Thus a bank crisis was in the air and could have been precipitated by many a catalyst. Even when the crisis had been cleared up the economic trends in this country and abroad continued on their fateful way.

Long-term consequences of this troubled period of banking were the merger of Danabank with the Dresdner and the Bermer Bank-Verein with the Commerzbank.

Since then there have been the major German banks. The State bank control with regulations about liquidity and self-financing is an outcome of crisis. Likewise the introduction of precise regulations for accounting and institution of the certified public accountant.

Right up to the early thirties banks had some quaint ways of keeping their books. Discrepancies in the *Wolfe* Concord accounts were covered by bringing in a Dutch subsidiary company.

So reforms were introduced, but with regard to the universal banking system. Unlike in many countries the major banks in Germany do not handle their stock-market dealings through a broker, but can act as their own broker.

Since the bank crisis a lot has been learnt. The mistakes in reparation payments have not been repeated. In the past few months once again short-term loans have been introduced into this country speculatively, but on this occasion, the money has not been used for reparations.

The Bundesbank has a great reserve of foreign exchange and is only too prepared to pay this out daily in far higher amounts than those that made the Reich tremble in 1931.

Helge Jan Schmöke  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 July 1971)

## INDUSTRY

## Industrialists must wake up to their political responsibilities

most important cells of resistance must grow in the industrialist's camp.

But we have learned from experience that industrialists have always busied themselves exploiting freedom and the idea of a liberal economy — as in the days of *laissez-faire* — and have even been prepared to abuse this freedom to their own advantage, but that they were rarely prepared to put themselves in the front line to defend this freedom.

The renowned sociologist of the twenties, Max Weber, made extensive observations of this factor.

Looking back over the last twenty-five years we can see the pressure to exploit the new sphere of regained freedom, but the will to preserve this freedom against the odds has been lacking in many companies. There are rare instances even today where companies are prepared to release really effective material means for the purpose of propagating liberal ideas.

Whereas the Socialist industrialist Walter Hesselbach and his Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft actively support publishing houses which flood the intelligentsia with Marxist literature of all kinds there is a total lack of liberal literary material at the opposite pole, which is unthinkable without subsidies.

A man who for years has concerned himself with the image of the industrialist in a free society said recently bitterly: "If industrialists do not free the necessary money to make this free society comprehensible then they do not deserve to survive."

With such a background Hans L. Merkle's speech must be given great consideration. Here is an industrialist recognising his political task. Here is an industrialist pointing to mistakes such as the "haughtiness of the companies that are teetering over" in a senseless and for the free enterprise economy highly dangerous process of concentration.

In his speech we see a clear recognition of the fact that a false move by industrialists can under certain circumstances be

more deadly than radical verbal attacks on the liberal system, particularly by undermining the principles of competitiveness which are at the bottom of the free enterprise economy.

It may be a mere chance, but it may also be symptomatic, that at roughly the same time two other industrialists were pointing out in a different fashion the responsibilities and the tasks of their class.

Jürgen Krackow, chairman of the board of Weser AG has called on his colleagues to show greater courage, greater readiness for self-criticism and more reforms.

And Hans Bimbäum, chairman of the board of Salzgitter AG, has stated clearly that he opposes the theory that the industrialists' work aims mainly at maximizing profits.

Merkle's call is not the first appeal of this kind. In recent years more and more leading industrialists have made similar claims. And there have been others who have followed the call. But there are still too few.

Perhaps there is an extremely large silent majority that sees the need for these calls to be obeyed but who have no leverage when it comes to putting them into practice at the head of their firm.

Merkle, too, has pointed out that the economic performance of an industrialist is self-evident. And in this respect many German industrialists have indeed achieved great things.

Many used up all their strength in the post-war years of re-building. But now the post-war epoch is finally at an end. Other values and aims, apart from economic strength, have come to the fore. This is something that the industrialist must recognise and he must escape from the strict ties of economic considerations with which he has let himself be bound.

Today he has the task of arranging his forces in such a way that more ground is left free for the political sphere. If industrialists would realise that the que-



Hans L. Merkle

(Photo: BOSCH/Switzerland)

tion raised is a question of survival they would see the way ahead clearly.

If Merkle's warning finds no response like so many others before it, it must be repeated more urgently. The forces within the industrialist's camp itself who would like to ignore movements of this kind are still strong.

For many it seems the line of least resistance to bother mainly about the credit and debit columns, end, lulled by everyday routine, to close their eyes to political dangers.

Unfortunately there are industrial organizations that still bury their heads in the sand and even try to surround themselves with a halo as the guardians of privileges.

But the seconds are ticking away. If the warning voices, even those that come from the ranks of industry, continue to whistle down the wind the time will come when industrialists are replaced by officials of State planning departments, and that day is not so far off.

Ernst Glinzer-Vetter  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 23 July 1971)

## Kiel Economic Academy organises courses for industrialists

levels for men who have experience in industry.

About 2,300 such students have entered their names in the register at Kiel so far. They came from the middle and upper levels of middle-management in all spheres of industry and some of them were self-employed industrialists.

They ranged from official experts to company chiefs and the programme of courses they attended included subjects such as: "The technique of training", "Basic study course for programmers", "Integrated data-processing", "Psychology and the tactics for applying it in negotiations and on the sales side" and "Methods for planning, guiding and supervising projects".

The Academy achieved spectacular success with its "Training leave", a basic seminar with wide-ranging themes. This has been considered the most remarkable of the Kiel seminars and so far has taken place six times. In fact this arrangement is considered unique in the whole Federal Republic.

Its programme is the psychology and tactics of negotiations, free speech, the

"Harzburg Modell", the basic problems of electronic data-processing as well as the study of business management and a series of themes based on "art in changing times".

The Kiel Academy sets out to advance the general education of those who study there, which marks it off several steps ahead of comparable institutions which still stick fairly rigidly to their own specialist courses.

In addition to this the Kiel Academy syllabus adds to seminar studies such as "systematic idea finding", "easier gauged markets through electronic data-processing", "the psychology of negotiations", "analysis of balance sheets, criticism of balance sheets" and "planning techniques".

For the industrialist themes such as "early-warning systems for discovering weaknesses in the firm" could be of particular value. In this framework the recognition of vital figures, their evaluation, judgments, and the preparation for making a final decision are tried out in practice.

The planning and effecting of contemporary advertising, for which experts on

specific problems express their opinions to participants in the seminars are among the day-to-day occurrences in a modern firm.

Finally it seems to be of particular significance that at Kiel there is no shying away from asking the direct question "what can a business manager expect to gain from electronic data-processing".

This is a problem that is by and large underestimated and which is only really mastered in about ten per cent of cases in practice.

Lecturers at the academy include professors from Hamburg University, well-known publicists and heads of institutes. Among them are Professor H. Jürgensen, Professor Weller, Heinz Nixdorf, Rüdiger Proske and Dr. K. Hans.

The Kiel Economic Academy offers about forty different seminars in the course of a year. Each of them is designed to give participants new knowledge and teach them working techniques.

Collective themes such as "training leave" and "Harzburg Modell" or special courses for secretaries have proved particularly beneficial. As elsewhere Kiel places great value on putting across the courses with new teaching methods. Group-work, and the like help to complete the programme.

Among the case histories dealt with in the working groups for instance is "Krupp, Essen".

Rosemarie Winter  
(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1971)



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